

process no 9

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

13 January 1946

to

19 January 1946

ARMY
MEDICAL

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Relief requirements in southern Japan are increasing because price controls on certain foodstuffs are ineffectual and black market activities are rampant, thus people with limited or small fixed incomes are unable to obtain sufficient amounts for their needs. The increase in requests for medical relief is attributed to the fact that people are using their funds for food purchases and therefore must apply for free medical assistance whenever such services are required.

Unemployment has increased because the people refuse to accept work for wages which are considered too low under present circumstances. In addition, many demobilized service men and repatriates have deferred seeking employment and prefer to engage in black marketing activities to gain huge profits.

Many Koreans and Chinese have indicated a desire to remain in Japan, particularly since it became known that they would be permitted to take only limited amounts of money with them on departure.

Prefectures in which Reception Centers for repatriates are located report a rapid depletion of relief supplies caused by the need for meeting requirements of destitute repatriates. (NOTE: The Japanese Government was ordered in AG 370.05 (7 Jan 46)GC, subject, "Inequitable Distribution of Supplies to Reception Centers", to take immediate action to insure that the requirements of reception centers for food and clothing will be levied proportionately on all prefectures.)

The general food situation in southern Japan is fair and serious shortages are not anticipated before April or May when present stocks become

depleted. Reconstruction of housing is progressing very slowly due to lack of materials and transportation. The most pressing needs are for clothing and fuel, both of which are critical items in short supply throughout the country.

Foreign Nationals

During the week a communication was sent occupation force commanders authorizing the distribution of certain POW supplies, stocks seized from enemy nationals, and American Red Cross clothing supplies, to needy foreign nationals (excluding enemy nationals). The relief supplies are to be distributed through responsible agencies, societies or committees representing the foreign national groups resident throughout Japan. Reports are required and supervision directed, over actual operation of the program, so that the Supreme Commander will be kept fully informed on all aspects of the program.

Korean Welfare Activities

A report received from Korea indicates that fifteen million yen has been distributed for the care of refugees, and that additional sums will soon be made available for distribution through the Provincial Governments to meet all legitimate welfare needs, including food, clothing, emergency medical care and construction of refugee housing.

An unemployment relief program is to be established to meet the needs of the resident population. This program includes aid to public and private institutions, such as homes for the aged and orphanages. However, the report states the ultimate success of the welfare program must rest on a well trained group of paid social service personnel.

SECTION II.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Division was visited by Dr. Wood of UNRRA, who was seeking various epidemiologic information with special reference to conditions presently existing in Korea.

An extended conference on repatriation was attended by the Division Chief and the Port Quarantine Officer. Of particular interest to this Division were matters relative to observance of the International Quarantine Covenant and to proper clearance of quarantinable diseases, at both ends of shuttle routes bearing repatriates to or from Japan.

A conference was held with responsible representatives of the Ministry of Health relative to the production potential of certain biologicals, with particular reference to smallpox and typhoid vaccines, diphtheria toxoid and diphtheria antitoxin. These individuals were to expedite the production of vaccines, and to report, next week, on the progress made.

Due to the increasing prevalence of smallpox among Japanese civilians, the Japanese Government has been directed to carry out a wide-spread program of vaccination of civilians. Particular emphasis is to be placed on those in contact with, or employed by, occupation forces. The increased production of smallpox vaccine has also been required in order to carry out this program and also to reinstate the pre-war compulsory vaccination program throughout Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs submitted a report of estimated damage, and of the reduction of the quantity of water supplied to 32 cities, due to bombing. These figures vary from those for

Chiba, where 95% of the houses served were reportedly destroyed and the public supply was reduced to zero; to Moji where 31% of the houses served were destroyed and there was no reduction in the quantity of water supplied. In Tokyo, 63% of the houses served were destroyed, 67% of the services were broken, and the water supplied was reduced to 6%. Data is being collected on the present status of all city water systems.

A proposed increase in chlorine dosage in water supplies of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, and Yokosuka, was discussed with the Water Supply Consultant, ASCOM-C, as was a plan of organization for direct operational supervision by Army personnel. He was advised that the Economic and Scientific Section estimates that there will be no increase in the production of chlorine for water treatment within the next few months, due to the critical shortage of salt, and that the total production of chlorine for the country must not be used in this limited area. It was brought to his attention that the present policy does not include direct operational supervision of civilian water supplies by Army personnel.

Concurrence was given to the recommendation of the Economic and Scientific Section that chlorine be placed on the list of Controlled Critical Items for better control of production and distribution.

Japanese reports of water analyses of the Tokyo supply for the month of December were received. Samples were taken from raw water, finished water at the treatment plants, and from 63 taps in the city. The treated water showed low total bacterial plate counts in all cases, and B. Coli tests were all negative. Small amounts of residual chlorine were reported from two taps for the first time.

An investigation was made of Japanese electrical equipment, for prospecting for ores and aquifers, with Corps of Engineers and Natural Resources personnel. The Japanese equipment showed the same deficiencies as American

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equipment of similar type, which caused it to be disapproved as impracticable for use in locating ground water supplies, by the U. S. Army at the start of the war.

Engineer Supply has approved the request of the XXIV Corps for four chlorinators of Japanese manufacture for use in the Seoul water supply system.

Insect and Rodent Control. Units trained in insect and rodent control work are now located in the Finance Building for operations in the Tokyo area under the general direction of the GHQ Medical Inspector.

Venereal Disease Control

The number of prefectures reporting on venereal disease morbidity increased to 31 for the week ending 22 December 1945. Included in the report were 319 cases of syphilis, 416 of gonorrhea, and 59 chancroid.

Port Quarantine Service

The total persons repatriated was 53,775, an increase of 23,360 over the previous week, half of which was to and from China. Of repatriates to and from Japan, outgoing passengers were double the number of incoming passengers. No quarantinable diseases were reported from the stations.

Nutrition Activities

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo: Results of the survey carried out by civilian nutritionist in December 1945, were reported. An analysis of the data was made showing the present food consumption compared with the 1936 average. Data on "black market" food consumption was provided.

Nutrition Survey of Japan: On 19 January 1946 a meeting of prefectural officials was held in Tokyo for the purposes of organizing a nation-wide survey along the same lines recently completed in Tokyo. The survey is to be

conducted under governmental auspices in accordance with instructions of this Headquarters.

Laboratory Activities

Venereal Disease Control. On 16 January 1946 the results of the comparative survey on serological methods for diagnosis of syphilis were reported and discussed in a conference at the Tokyo Imperial University. It was attended by representatives of the medical faculty of Tokyo Imperial University, Deio University, and of the 42nd General Hospital which assisted in the survey. The methods employed by Japanese technicians proved very satisfactory under the conditions of the survey, and will probably be adequate for the needs of the venereal disease control program of the Japanese Government. The methods of the U. S. Army were considered simpler, and more sensitive, and the Japanese physicians present indicated their intention to supplant their present methods with the latter as soon as conditions permit.

Production of Biologicals. On 17 January 1946 a conference was held with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the problem of supply and distribution of urgently needed biologicals was discussed in detail and needed action recommended.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports from 36 prefectures shows a continued decline in the percentage of beds occupied, while the actual number of both "In" and "Out" patients remains relatively constant.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A request was received from the Japanese Red Cross to have permission to reprint three nursing text-books for use in the Red Cross Hospital Training School. Books were sent to the Civil Information and Education Section to request the publisher's permission to reprint the books..

An article appeared in the Nippon Times, on January 15, 1946, concerning complaints of nurses in Japanese hospitals. A meeting was held in the Central Red Cross Hospital and at this Headquarters which was attended by doctors, nurses and members of the Labor Union. A Labor representative of this Headquarters was asked to advise the group as to their "rights" to organize.

A report was received from the Red Cross Hospital regarding the number of training schools and students at the present time.

A copy of the Regulations for Public Health Nurses, issued in May 1945, was received this week. Article XX concerns the organization of Public Health Nurses and is the only one translated into English.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Representatives from the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section made the following field trips for the purpose of surveying Japanese conditions:

Kanagawa Prefecture. As a result of this survey it was found that animal disease control, meat inspection in slaughter houses, and dairy farm inspection is being practiced in a fairly efficient manner, but pasteurization of milk and laboratory control of dairy products is being neglected. Sanitation

is comparatively good, but equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Tokyo: Soji Small Animal Hospital. This was found to be an extremely modern establishment, designed and equipped to render excellent service.

Reports from Japanese

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

1. Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.

a. Provisions are made for isolation, quarantine, disinfection, disposal of diseased carcasses, dipping, immunization, reporting, reimbursements, and fines to be imposed for violations.

b. Prefectural Governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations through the medium of local police and commissioners for the prevention of infectious diseases of domestic animals.

2. Law pertaining to Disposal of Horses with Infectious Anemia.

Prefectural Governors are granted authority to order the slaughter of horses infected with this disease, reimburse owners, and impose fines for violations.

3. Law relating to Cattle Tuberculosis Control.

Specific instructions are included concerning all phases of tuberculosis eradication except frequency of application.

4. Imperial Ordinance relating to Bearer of Expenses for Infectious Animal Disease Control.

The National Treasury, prefectures, municipalities and owners, are charged with a proportionate amount of the expense.

5. Animal Quarantine Regulations.

Location of quarantine stations, duties of inspectors, and instructions concerning the disposal of diseased animals are included.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following reports on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

a. General. A conference of Korean and American veterinarians, and the submission of a report to the Korean Commission of America, relative to the need of personnel and equipment for the rehabilitation and improvement of Korean veterinary service.

The discovery of stocks of captured veterinary supplies located at Susek (near Seoul) and on the Island of Saishu.

An inspection of Suwon Agricultural College where it is planned to expand the three year veterinary course into four years.

b. Personnel. The assignment of veterinary affairs, by Headquarters XXIV Corps, to Provincial Departments of Public Health and Welfare as follows:

Major W. R. Dieterich	-	National Bureau of Public Health & Welfare
Major W. O. Carr	-	Kyonggido
Major R. M. Madison	-	Kyongsang Nampo
Capt. J. R. Koeler	-	Kangwando
1st Lt. D. L. Baker	-	Kyongsang Pukto
1st Lt. W. D. Carroll	-	Chungchong Nampo
1st Lt. W. A. McCrory	-	Cholla Nampo
1st Lt. J. G. Woodcock	-	Chungchong Pukto
1st Lt. A. T. Zancanella	-	Cholla Pukto

The employment of four veterinarians, three interpreters, one translator and five clerks, by the veterinary department, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

c. Animal Disease Control. The translation of Japanese Regulations and Ordinances relating to livestock diseases with a view to future revision, if

necessary, and the instructing of Korean veterinarians to abide by these including the rendition of reports.

The dissemination of information concerning rhinderpest over the radio and through newspapers covering provinces bordering the 38th parallel; the continuation of an immunization program and the continued absence of this disease in the American occupied zone.

The discovery of one case of glanders in Kyonggido and the enforcement of routine sanitary control measures which include the application of the Mallein test to equines in adjacent areas.

The assistance being rendered, by veterinary affairs, to laboratories at Pusan and Taigu, in the production of human smallpox vaccine and various veterinary biologicals.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A warehouse of the Osaka Dental Materials Control Corporation was burned 14 January 1946. The stocks destroyed amounted to a three-month supply. The reason for this accumulation of undistributed stock was, insufficient transportation facilities.

A total of 115 dentists were reestablished in practice during the month of December.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Officers of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, and of the XI Corps, requested that narcotic control officers from this Headquarters assist in the destruction of approximately 100,000 ounces of opium residue and 5,600 liters of solution which contained from one to two percent of morphine, and was unsuitable for storage. A documentary film was made of the destruction on 14 January 1946

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Inspection trips were made to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, in which Japanese military narcotics and confiscated civilian crude narcotics, are stored. During the inventory of these stocks, all damaged and adulterated narcotics, heroin, and narcotics unsuitable for storage, are being withdrawn for destruction. Non-narcotic items are being segregated and will be turned over to the Home Ministry.

A summary report, of medicinal narcotic stocks in Japan, was prepared. This report shows an adequate reserve level of narcotics for legitimate medical needs.

A conference, on the subject of mixing DDT in Japan, was held with representatives from the Eighth Army, Natural Resources Section of SCAP, USA Typhus Commission, and certain technical Japanese. The representative from Natural Resources pointed out that 50 tons of talcum rock was already mined and could be made available for grinding and mixing, and additional deposits were available for mining. It was estimated that approximately 200 tons per month could be mined in the very near future. Officers of the Eighth Army were instructed that the supervision of this operation would have to be made by the Eighth Army. It was felt that the mixing of the 50 tons already mined should be accomplished as an experiment, prior to entering into the operation on a large scale. Officers of the Eighth Army have already advised that a plan of operation is being submitted to the Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, requesting approval.

Mr. Shiohara, and a representative of the Central Medicine Control Company, were requested to submit minimum requirements of principal raw materials required for the manufacture of medicines. A complete list will be presented in the near future. After correction the list will be referred to the Economic and Scientific Section, requesting necessary action to

provide Japanese manufacturers of medical and sanitary supplies with sufficient quantities of raw materials to insure adequate production.

The Supply Division, in conjunction with the Preventive Medicine Division, and with the concurrence of the USA Typhus Commission, prepared estimates of Quartermaster and Engineer supplies required for insect and rodent control among the civilian population. This estimate covers items listed in the War Department Circular No. 163, 1945, for the period ending 30 June 1946.

Arrangements were made to obtain 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Institute of Infectious Diseases. This material was delivered to the 29th Medical Depot for transmittal to Oтура, Hokkaido, for use on the civilian population of the city of Yubari.

Delivery was arranged for 400 doses of smallpox vaccine to Kyoto for use on the Japanese civilian employees of the 364th Station Hospital in that city.

The Supply Division investigated the medical supply situation at the Tokyo Public Health Center at the request of the Chief Surgeon's Office. This institution is responsible for conducting physical examinations on Japanese civilian employees of the U. S. military installations in this area. A meeting was arranged with Dr. Ichikawa, of the Ministry of Health, and arrangements were made to supply this Center with a 90-day stock.

Assistance was given the Seibo and the Matsuzawa Hospitals in obtaining coal and coke.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

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SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government, originating in this

Section and issued during the week:

Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese Civilians employed in Occupational

Force Messes, attached hereto.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

